

the points specified in Mr. Brown's statement, and City of Richmond, \$12-otal amount of column the 7th, or of the charges of transporting 13 tons for 100 miles on the canal, 45 50

Total saving on the 13 tons by the canal,

mounting to about two-thirds of the expense, \$78 50

The reports upon which the Second Auditor's statement
No. 2) is based, were made by sworn commissioners appointed by the courts of the counties upon the river, under the provisions of the act of Feb. 17, 1820.

It may safely then be assumed as a fact, that, according to the fluctuations of freights upon the river, the saving by the canal would range from two-fifths to two thirds of the system.

the expense, even if the company should go up to the maximum of the tolls allowed by the charter, upon the downward trade; and this too, is exclusive of the further tolls throughout the line, when the profits of the company shall have reached 15 per cent, upon the amount of their capital. This immense saving is, moreover, to be added to the vast advantages resulting from the certainty, the safety, the convenience of canal navigation; of getting the wheat crop of the upper country into the early market; of bringing the trade of an empire through our borders; of the consequent creation of extensive and steady home markets; of a direct commerce with the European ports, instead of an indirect trade subject to double charges; and of other great and nameless benefits, which will flow from the contemplated improvement. the contemplated improvement

Richmond, 13th February, 1832. Gentlemen,—It becomes necessary in investigating the subject of the James River and Kanawha Improvement, to obtain from the most authentic sources, such information as can be relied upon.—As merchants who have been long resident in Richmond, and in the habit of receiving and resident in Richmond, and the habit of receiving and the most supplied to and from Lynchburg, and the interme-

To Messrs. Robt. Gwathmey, Young Pankey, John O.
Lay, Chas. M. Mitchell and R. Harrison.
Query 1.—What is the present rate of freight from
Lynchburg to Richmond on tobacco, flour, and other articles usually transported. Please state whether the freight includes finding the hands with provisions, or otherwise? Query 2 .- What is the present rate of freight from Richmond to Lynchburg;—on which route, I understand that no provisions are furnished to the boatmen?

Query 3.—What has been the average rate of freight for the last five years from Lynchburg to Richmond Query 4.— What has been the average rate of freight during the last five years from Richmond to Lynchburg? Query 5.—During the past five years, has the rate reights often varied on tobacco and other articles? so, be good enough to state the fact, and from your

damage, less freight is paid, the present rate for flour being 30 cents per barrel and found, which is about equal to bers. a freight of 22 cents per 100 pounds on all articles of that

reight is paid of \$4 per ton of 2240 pounds, which is equal to 18 cents per 100 pounds, light and bulky articles, such as chairs, mahogany furniture, &c. a much higher freight is paid on, proportionate to the risk of damage, &c., making the average on all descriptions of articles, 20 to 22 cents per 100 pounds, or \$4.48 cents to \$4.93 cents per ton of gratuity. Nor is there exists reflect to the Congress of 1816 on that account.

But what apology was there for the Congress of 1832, to 18 to who had by fraudulent subscriptions originally monopolized the stock and the bounty of the Government, did not deserve to be rewarded by a new

or \$5.82 cents to \$6.05 cents per ton of 2240 pounds.

Inquiry 4.—The average rate of freight from Richmond to Lynchburg for the last five years, is found to be 27 cents for groceries and 33 cents for dry goods, making an average on all descriptions of articles of 22 to 25 cents per 100 pounds, or \$4.93 cents to \$5.60 cents per ton of 2240

In a list of stockholders, communicated to Congress by Ing this inquiry 5.—We think it important to state, in answering this inquiry, that we have known tobacco brought down from Lynchburg at 12 1-2 cents per 100 pounds, and it should be borne in mind that this article being fiable of the foreigners for the information of the people.

lactities" formed therein by a process beyond the art of man to imitate—and has then passed on through a beautiful country to "Harper's Ferry," which was deemed by Jefferson to be alone worth a voyage across the Atlantic,—where the waters of two large rivers mingle, that have at where the waters of two large rivers mingle, that have at some early day burst asunder rocks and mountains of a thousand feet in height, in their passage to the Ocean:—We say teho that has enjoyed the pleasure of a visit to these wonders of creation, and participated in the comforts of "good old Virginia hospitality," will not say that there are few sections of country with as many, and none possessing more inducements for the traveller, fond of varieties of the traveller, and the traveller of the traveller, and the traveller of the traveller of the traveller. ty, than the "Valley of Virginia."-N. Y. Standard.

DETROIT, Sept. 6. From the Army .- Despatches have been received by downward trade; and this too, is exclusive of the further the Secretary of War, from which it appears, that on the indefinite saving to result from the rateable reduction of tolls throughout the line, when the profits of the company mining prisoners. Upwards of 100 had been taken. An

subscriptions for the private stock, there was a gross fraud, as the President of the Bank has recently acknowledged.

flerwards concentred in the names of the real owners. The whole number of stockholders was in 1820, 2720.— From that period the number has risen to 4145."

So valuable were the exclusive privileges granted to the corporation, including the cost of finding. In making the average on all descriptions of articles, including cost of provisions, we think it may be fairly estimated at from 2 to 26 cents per 100 pounds, or \$5 38 cents to \$5 82 cents per 100 pounds.

Inquiry 2.—'The present rate of freight from Richmond to Lynchburg is, upon dry goods 30 cents, and groceries 25 cents per 100 pounds; and upon heavy goods of little value and not easily damaged, such as sait, plaster, &c., a freight is paid of \$4 per ton of 2240 pounds, the first paid of \$4 per ton of 2240 pounds, ight and bulky articles, such to 18 cents per 100 pounds; light and bulky articles, such to 18 cents per 100 pounds; light and bulky articles, such to 18 cents per 100 pounds; light and bulky articles, such to 18 cents per 100 pounds; light and bulky articles, such to 18 cents per 100 pounds; light and bulky articles, such to 18 cents per 100 pounds; light and bulky articles, such to 18 cents per 100 pounds; light and bulky articles, such to 18 cents per 100 pounds; light and bulky articles, such to 18 cents per 100 pounds; light and bulky articles, such to 18 cents per 100 pounds of finding the cost of the exclusive privileges granted to the corporation, that these artful gentlemen realized in a few years, seven or eight millions of dollars by the increase few years, seven or eight millions of dollars by the increase few years, seven or eight millions of dollars by the increase few years, seven or eight millions of dollars by the increase few years, seven or eight millions of dollars by the increase few years, seven or eight millions of dollars by the increase few years, seven or eight millions of dollars by the increase few years, seven or eight millions of dollars by the increase few years, seven or eight millions of dollars by the increase few years, seven or eight millions of dollars by the increase few years, seven or eight millions of dollars by the increase few years, seven or eight millions

per 100 pounds, or \$4.48 cents to \$4.93 cents per ton of 2240 pounds.

gratuity. Nor is there either policy or justice in giving to the loreigners, who own \$8,405,500 of the stock, two 2240 pounds.

Inquiry 3.—The average rate of freight from Lynchburg down for the last five years, cannot be accurately stated, the freight being always paid in Lynchburg. According to the best information we can obtain, we would estimate it on tobacco and other articles equally susceptible.

It is not the business of the descents of the people. Congress to make presents, at the expense of the people. As justly and as grounds to which add estimate it on tobacco and other articles equally susceptible of damage, at 22 to 23 cents per 100 pounds, to which add the cost of finding, will make it equal to 29 to 30 cents per 100 pounds, making the average on all descriptions of articles, including provisions, 26 to 27 cents per 100 pounds, or \$5.82 cents to \$6.05 cents per ton of 2240 pounds.

Institute 1.—The average rate of freight from Richmond baye fraudulently monopolized a large portion of the stock.

In a list of stockholders, communicated to Congress by

preciate the firmness and patriotism of that man who dares to set all these corrupt influences at defiance and rely for support on the virtue and intelligence of his countrymen. MR. CLAY AND THE U. S. BANK.

The following is the report of a Committee of Congress in 1811, to whom was referred the memorial of the stockholders of the U. S. Bank praying for an extension of its the Convention, and such seat shall be assigned in the convention of the U. S. Bank praying for an extension of the Convention, and such seat shall be assigned in the convention of the report. The sentiments contained in that report, as well as those which appear in Mr. Clay's celebrated speech, of 1811, in opposition to the Bank, agree precisely, with the doctrines of the Veto Message of President Jackson. Yet, how strangely men change. In twenty-one years, Mr. Clay has seen proper, not only to recant his former opinions on this subject, but to become the most inveterate opponent of any one who should adopt them. Such a marvellous revolution in opinion, in so short a space and without any apparent sufficient cause must be owing to a much more potent agency than the operation of honest reason:—

"MARCH 2, 1811.

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"The Report was unanimously adopted, and when the interestication naming the President was put, the whole Convention rose and greeted with a simultaneous burst of feeling, the patriot of '76, the companion of Sumter, Marion and Horry, who was to preside over their deliberations. After the President and Officers took their seats, the Hon.

T. R. Mitchell, addressed the Convention in an eloquent speech, and concluded by offering a letter from the Hon. a James Blair, who had been compelled to leave the Convention in consequence of the indisposition of his family. The letter was read by Col. Moses, one of the Secretaries and ordered to lie on the table.

"Mach 2, 1811.

"Mr. Henry Clay, from the committee on the mortal of the Stockholders of the Bank of the U. States that they were not disposed to fight until several of their was read by Col. Moses, one of the Secretaries shaded their which their search of the efficiency with and ordered to lie on the table.

"Mr. Henry Clay, from the committee on the mortal of the Stockholders of the Bank of the U. States that they were not disposed to the charge made upon them by the Americans, and that Black Hawk, previous to the charge made upon them by the steamboat, raised the white flag in token of surrender, and hallood twice. Black Hawk is not yet table, the supposed to have gone to the Pottawatomice or Ottawatomice shipping goods to, and from Lynchburg, and the intermediate places on James River, I beg leave to propound the following inquiries, and respectfully request your early reply.

I am Gentlemen, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOS. C. CABELL

To Messrs. Robt. Gwathmey, Young Pankey, John O. Lay, Chas. M. Mitchell and R. Harrison.

Query 1.—What is the present rate of freight from subscriptions for the private stock, there was a gross fraud.

ance of the charter would for the liquidation of its account e collection and final distribution of its funds. as the President of the Bank has recently acknowledged.

—In page 5 of the "Report of the proceedings of a triennial meeting of the stockholders" held "on the 1st day of September, 1831," he sets forth the number of stockholders in the Bank each year from 1817, the time it commenced operations down to 1831, inclusive, and appends the following remarks, viz:

"It will here be received, that the original subscription and final distribution of its lunds. But, should any inconvenience be experienced on the subject, the committee are persuaded it will be very partial, and the collection and final distribution of its lunds. But, should any inconvenience be experienced on the subject, the committee are persuaded it will be very partial, and the collection and final distribution of its lunds. But, should any inconvenience be experienced on the subject, the committee are persuaded it will be very partial, and the collection and final distribution of its lunds. But, should any inconvenience be experienced on the subject, the committee are persuaded it will be very partial, and should any inconvenience be experienced on the subject, the committee are persuaded it will be very partial, and should any inconvenience be experienced on the subject, the committee are persuaded it will be very partial, and should any inconvenience be experienced on the subject, the committee are persuaded it will be very partial, and should any inconvenience be experienced on the subject, the committee are persuaded it will be very partial, and the collection and final distribution of its lunds. But, should any inconvenience be experienced on the subject, the committee are persuaded it will be very partial, and the collection and final distribution of its lunds. "It will here be perceived, that the original subscriptions were divided among a great number of persons, in order to secure the amount of stock desired, but became if it should not so act, but should avail itself of the temporal of the secure the amount of stock desired, but became in order to secure the amount of stock desired, but secure the secure the amount of stock desired, but secure the secure the secure that material advantage would be derived, while on the contrary, or secure the amount of stock desired, but secure the secure the secure that material advantage would be derived, while on the contrary, or secure the amount of stock desired, but secure the secure that material advantage would be derived, while on the contrary, or secure the amount of stock desired, but secure the secure that the porary promulgation, in order to effect more durable ex-tension of its charter, it might in its operations become a

so, be good enough to state the fact, and from your books or other authentic sources, give the reasons which have, in your opinion, caused such variation?

\*\*Richmond\*, 14th Febuary\*, 1832.\*\*

Jos. C. Cabel, Esq.

\*\*Dear Sir.—We have received your letter of the 13th instant, and now beg leave to return it with the following statement, viz:

\*\*Answer to Inquiry\* 1.—The present rate of freight from Lynchburg to Pichmond, is, on tobacco and other articles equally susceptible of damage, from 20 to 22 cents per 100 pounds, and provisions furnished for the whole ing the actual freight down from 27 to 29 cents per 100 pounds. On flour, iron and other articles not liable to serious scourge. were cheated out of a large portion of the stock which properly belonged to them, and the whole concern was thrown into the hands of a few speculators and stock-jobbers.

So valuable were the exclusive privileges granted to

re of the actual condition of those who have been sup-rited by the credit of others but whose insolvent or tot-ring condition, known to the Bank, has been concealed om the public at large.

"Your Committee beg leave to present the following re-duction:

"The first resolution was then taken up, and the Conven-tion was addressed by the Hon. J. B. O'Neale, Mr. Bris-bane, Mr. Memminger, Mr. Moses, and Mr. Koger. The Convention then adjourned to meet this afternoon at ering condition, known to the Bank, has been concealed "Resolved, That the prayer of the memorialists ought 4 o'clock.

VOICE OF GEORGIA.

So far, meetings held in nineteen Counties, have been published in our paper. The principal object of those neetings was to take into consideration, the subject of the satisf for the protection of manufactures; and they have been distinguished by the complexion of the resolutions en distinguished by the complexion of the resolution, we would be an end of the free Trade and State Rights Party opted, and by the political principles which pervaded fellow-citizens of the Free Trade and State Rights Party of this State, on any ground which promises a redress of our grievances, without involving a violation of the Conspirit which prevailed at the meeting in Athens, either predominated, or was rejected. We shall therefore place all together, those counties which have adopted resolutions 2. I similar to those of Athens, or adopted in the same spirit, under the head of "Athens Meetings," and place all together, under the head of "Union Meetings," those counties where resolutions were adopted, against nullification and a state convention, or for convention with limited nd a state convention, or for convention with limited ing of the citizens of the said States in Convention, to take into consideration the grievances under which we lahe people for their san e people for their sanction or rejection.

Athens Meetings.—Bibb, Monroe, Newton, Ogle-

horpe, Troup.

Union Meetings.—Baldwin, Burke, Chatham, Franklin, Gwinnett, Hall, Jasper, Jones, Liberty, Morgan,
Richmond, Upson, Walton, Wilkes.—Augusta Constitu-

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN GEORGIA .- We observe that most of the Northern papers in noticing the present movement in Georgia for a State Convention, seem to identify it with Nullification, and hence consider it evincive it with Nullification, and hence consider it evincive was a constant of the committee be authorized to supply any vacancies in their number as the same may occur. down from Lynchiourg at 21-2 cents per 100 pounds, and it should be borne in mind that this article being liable of the foreigners for the information of the people.

"The Right Honorable Sarah, Countess Downger of the pounds, and the number of sharer when the lides are bigh, so that boats can readily descend when it fills along the product of the little state of the state of the

Convention, requesting further time for their Report which was granted. The Judge was eloquent, and was several

The House of Delegates had been anxiously deliberate.

was granted. The Judge was eloquent, and was several times interrupted by bursts of applause. The Convention then adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

I wrote you yesterday that it was probable we would adjourn on Wednesday, but certain on Thursday; since the Gen. Legislative As adjourn on Wednesday, but certain on Thursday; since then, i an inclined to believe we may remain here until Friday, as there appears no disposition to hurry business, but on the contrary to calmly and deliberately consider the proposition before us, and not hereafter, when we have returned to our homes, to have it said we to our homes, to have it said we have neglected to do what was required of us by our con-stituents. Harmony and perfect good feeling prevail among us, and I repeat, whatever is done will be almost among us, and I repeat, whatever is done will be almost unanimous; there are two or three (and not more) in the delegation, who seem disposed to go against Convention of the Southern States, but I feel assured that when the subject is fairly brought before, and arguments submitted to the Convention that they will withdraw their opposition. The Report and Resolutions which will be submitted to morrow, will be ordered to be printed as soon as they are taken into consideration, that every member may be in full possession of their merits, and enabled to vote advisedly on them. As soon as I can obtain a copy it shall be fur-

An extract of another fetter which we have received, states that Mr. Petigru, Judge Johnson, and Judge O'Neals, were appointed the Sub-Committee to draft the Address and Resolutions mentioned above.]

Columbia, Sept. 12., 1832.—Convention met pursu-

1. Therefore Resolved, That while we deprecate Nullification as founded on principles subversive of the Constitution, we would willingly and cordially unite with our fellow-citizens of the Free Trade and State Rights Party

itution of the United States.

2. Resolved, That in case of the concurrence of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, this Convention do earnestly re-

quested to act as President. The Hon. Henry Middle-ton, Judge D. Johnson, Hon. R. J. Manning, and Starling Tucker, as Vice Presidents, and James Ed. Henry, and Franklin J. Moses as Secretaries.

Resolved, That the President and Vice Presidents be requested to have the Convention opened every morning with prayer.

Resolved, That Dr. Landrum be appointed Printer to the Convention, and such seat shall be assigned him within the same as the President and Vice Presidents shall think proper.

The Republican Young Men of Albany.—The meeting of Jackson Republican young Men, at the Capiton on Thursday evening, was one of the largest ever convenced in this city. It was a gratifying exhibition of the strength and muscle of our young and active democracy. The great hall was filled, frequently to overflowing, with a place.

The Resolved, That Dr. Landrum be appointed Printer to the Convention, and such seat shall be assigned him within the same as the President and Vice Presidents shall think proper.

The Report was unanimously adopted, and when the resolution naming the President was put, the whole Convention rose and greeted with a simultaneous burst of feeling, the patrict of 7/6, the companion of Sunter, Marion and Horry, who was to preside over their deliberations.

After the President and Officers took their seats, the Hon. The Report was unanimously adopted, and who will rally, with energy and spirit, round the standard of the Defender of his Country. The addresses, between the old enemies of Republicanism, and who will rally, with energy and spirit, round the standard of the Defender of his Country. The addresses, between convenience of the convention, but in victory, we may rely on their continued fidelity.

The Convention lock.

The Convention of the subject, and on the evening of the 3Ist, voted not to accept the resignation. It was doubtful whether

A decree of the Regency, in accordance with an act of the Gen. Legislative Assembly, directs the enlistment of 1500 men to reinforce the arm

LATEST FROM BUENOS AYRES. We are indebted to Capt. Wolf, of the ship Maria, for Buenos Ayres papers to July 14th.

Encke's comet was seen at Buenos Ayres on the 2d

June, from which date to the 8th, it was traversing the constellation of Eridano. "Its brightness," says a corconstellation of Eridano. "Its brightness," says a correspondent of the British Packet, is less than on its previous appearances; not any nucleus can be distinguished, and it can scarcely be seen through a good achromatic telescopa of 2 1-2 feet, which seems to indicate that it has expe rienced some change in its constitution."

The Hon. Francis Baylies, U. S. Charge to Buenos

Ayres, presented his credentials on the 15th June.
Mr. Joseph Long, who carried on an extensive business at Buenos Ayres as a hide-dealer, was thrown from his ossession of their merits, and enabled to vote advisedly at Buenos Ayres as a hide-dealer, was thrown from his new form. As soon as I can obtain a copy it shall be furished you.

[An extract of another letter which we have received, tates that Mr. Petigru, Judge Johnson, and Judge 2'Neale, were appointed the Sub-Committee to draft the covered, near the Cerro de Pasco. Their value has been covered, near the Cerro de Pasco. Their value has been covered, near the Cerro de Pasco. calculated \$180,000,000.

The Buenos Ayrean government had refused to receive o'clock.

The Convention assembled at 4 o'clock, and the Reso-

A revolution took place at Montevideo on the 29th June.

There had previously been some insurrectionary movements in the interior, and particularly among the Indians a tone towards Ferdinand which might be attended with ments in the interior, and particularly among the Indians on the frontiers. On the 20th June, about 60 men under come inconvenience.

Col. Bernabe Rivera, brother of the President of the Re
It is reported, notw.

standard of the Defender of his Country.

Standard of the Defender of his Country.

Wessrs. Colvin, Peckham, and Harman, were eloquent and stirring appeals, and drew out reiterated bursts of applause, all were animated by a high and patriotic devotion to the good cause. We look upon this strong expression to the good cause. We look upon this strong expression of the popular feeling, as an earnest of the efficiency with which this energetic and intelligent portion of our electors will rally at the polls.—Albany Argus, Sept. 15.

FOREIGN.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

LATER FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

Welf of the ship Maria, for when excited by fanaticism, remain passive spectators of political changes.

in the British Parliament, and the Emperor of Rus-

sia is handled without gloves.
Of 150,000 persons whose lives were insured at the offices in London, only 18 have died of the Cho-The Cholera has nearly ceased its ravages in

London; one in 50,000 inhabitants die daily of that Deaths in Paris from the Cholera, are about 30 a day.

Money is very plentiful in London. Sir Walter Scott, at the latest date, was much worse than he had been. Leopold, it appears, acquires a fortune of £50,000, with his new bride; just the income, besides the Claremont es-tate, which he obtained with the hand of our inestimable

Princess. Should his second bride possess the same ac-complishments of mind and person as the first, his Belgian Majesty will have been one of the most fortunate wooers upon record. Cholera.—We are highly gratified in having it in our nower to state that the Cholera is rapidly on the decline, hough the cases that do occur are, if possible, more management. lignant than they were IN HOLLAND

The king maintains an army of a hundred and thirty-two thousand men, which may be easily rob-on Landstrom; but it is believed that such modifications ant to adjournment.

Prayer offered by the Rev. Mr. Freeman.

Mr. Petigru, from the Committee, reported an Address and Resolutions, which were submitted to the Convention.

Hon. Jno. B. O'Neale then moved that the Resolutions should be first and separately taken us.

The Amsterdam Courant contains the following Monsieur La Forest as Consul of France to that Republic, in consequence, it was said, of the conduct of that gentleman when he was Consul in Chili. Mons. La Forest re-embarked on the 11th July, on board the French camped two divisions of infantry, 24,000 men strong, and 2,000 cavalry. Between the Meuse and the Rhine, four divisions of infantry, 48,000 strong, and 6,000 cavalry; to which are attached 24 battahons of FOURTH OF JULY.—The anniversary of American Independence, says the British packet of July 7th, was observed this year with more than common spirit in Buenes Ayres by the citizens of the United States. At midness. At midness are supported by the citizens of the United States. At midness are supported by the citizens of the United States. At midness are supported by the citizens of the United States. At midness are supported by the citizens of the United States. day the U. S. vessels of war in this port fired the customary salute; and almost immediately afterwards, a salute of 21 guns in honor of the occasion was fired by the national schooner-of-war Sarandi, anchored in the inner roads, with the American flag at the fore.

BUENOS AYRES, July 14.—The three political topics which you account the public rigid of Busines Ayres are used. which now occupy the public mind of Buenos Ayres, are:

—The affair of the Falkland Islands; the refusal of this
Government to receive Monsieur La Forset, as Consul of

Easter to the Republic and the late resulting the refusal of the prussian army now

States of Virginia, North Caronna, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, this Convention do earnestly recommend to the citizens of this State to meet in their several districts and elect delegates to attend a general meeting of the citizens of the said States in Convention, to take into consideration the grievances under which we labour, and the means and measures of redress.

3. Resolved, That we solemnly pledge ourselves to adopt, abide by, and pursue such measures in relation to our grievances as the said Convention shall recommend.

4. Resolved. That a committee of nine be appointed to correspond with their fellow-citizens of the said States, and correspond with their fellow-citizens of the said States, and revolution took place at Montevideo on the 29th June.

REVOLUTION IN MONTEVIDEO.

A revolution took place at Montevideo on the 29th June.